



2003-04 STATE LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

This article considers legislation focusing on state and local debt issuance, public investment practices, and economic development initiatives sent to the Governor for signature. In accordance with Article IV, Section 10 (b)(1), the Governor has until October 12, 2003 to sign or veto any bill passed by the Legislation before the end of session.

The following table provides a summary of legislative activity on bills considered in *DEBT LINE* prior to June 13, 2003, the date of the last *DEBT LINE* Legislative Summary. Summaries of these bills, excerpted from the Legislative Counsel, begin on page 6. They are current as of September 15, 2003.

| Bill No. | Author | Amendment | Location Changes | No Changes |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|------------|
| General Obligation Bond Legislation | | | | |
| AB 93 | Canciamilla | | | ✓ |
| AB 222 | Corbett | | | ✓ |
| AB 531 | Kehoe | | | ✓ |
| AB 740 | Pavley | | | ✓ |
| AB 1066 | Liu | | | ✓ |
| SB 14 | Escutia | | | ✓ |
| SB 40 | Alpert | | | ✓ |
| SB 321 | Torlakson | | | ✓ |
| SB 585 | Soto | | | ✓ |
| SB 655 | Escutia | | | ✓ |
| SB 778 | Ortiz | | | ✓ |
| SB 887 | Perata | | | ✓ |
| SB 953 | Dunn | | | ✓ |
| SB 998 | Bowen | | | ✓ |
| Bond-Related Legislation* | | | | |
| ACA 11 | Levine | | | ✓ |
| AB 1182 | Ridley-Thomas | ✓ | ✓ | |
| AB 1183 | Ridley-Thomas | | | ✓ |
| AB 1368 | Kehoe | ✓ | ✓ | |
| SCA 11 | Alarcon | ✓ | | |
| SB 61** | Senate Committee on Local Government | | ✓ | |
| SB 62 | Senate Committee on Local Government | | ✓ | |
| SB 63 | Senate Committee on Local Government | | ✓ | |
| SB 303 | Torlakson | | ✓ | |
| SB 562 | Ackerman | ✓ | ✓ | |
| SB 716 | Battin | | | ✓ |
| SB 765 | Ortiz | | | ✓ |
| SBX1 29** | Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review | | ✓ | |
| Investment-Related Legislation | | | | |
| SB 66 | Committee on Local Government | ✓ | ✓ | |
| SB 787 | Battin | | ✓ | |
| Economic Development Legislation | | | | |
| AB 516 | Matthews | | | ✓ |
| AB 672 | Montanez | | | ✓ |
| AB 708 | Correa | | | ✓ |
| AB 721 | Matthews | | | ✓ |
| AB 1320 | Dutra | | | ✓ |
| SB 465 | Soto | | | ✓ |
| SB 1029 | Ashburn | | | ✓ |

*AB 920 is not included in the legislative summary due to the removal of bond related provisions.

**SB 61 and SBX1 29 were approved by the Governor on April 30, 2003 and May 5, 2003, respectively, and should have appeared as chaptered in the July 2003 *DEBT LINE*.

General Obligation Bond Legislation
(Requires approval by voters in a statewide election)

| Bill No. | Author | Title/Content |
|-----------------|---------------|--|
| AB 93 | Canciamilla | <i>Safe, Clean, and Reliable Water Supply Bond Act of 2004</i> This bill provides for the issuance of \$7.886 billion of State general obligation bonds to finance a water quality, water security, and water supply infrastructure improvement program. The bill requires the Secretary of State to submit the Bond Act to the voters at the 2004 General Election. As the bill contains urgency provisions, it would become law upon the Governor's signature. Location: Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee |
| AB 222 | Corbett | <i>California Reading and Literacy Improvement and Public Library Construction and Renovation Bond Act of 2004</i> This bill provides for the issuance of \$4.470 billion of State general obligation bonds to finance a library construction and renovation program. The bill requires the Secretary of State to submit the Bond Act to the voters at the 2004 Primary Election. As the bill contains urgency provisions, it would become law upon the Governor's signature. Location: Assembly Appropriations Committee |
| AB 531 | Kehoe | <i>Community Infrastructure and Economic Development Bond Act of 2004</i> This bill provides for the issuance of \$10 billion of State general obligation bonds to finance local infrastructure and economic development projects. The bill requires the Secretary of State to submit the Bond Act to the voters at the 2004 General Election. The California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank would administer the Act. As the bill contains urgency provisions, it would become law upon the Governor's signature. Location: Assembly Appropriations Committee |
| AB 740 | Pavley | <i>Clean Air, Clean Water, and Coastal Protection Act of 2004</i> This bill provides for the issuance of \$2.9 billion of State general obligation bonds to finance an air and water quality and coastal protection program. The bill requires the Secretary of State to submit the Bond Act to the voters at an unspecified future election. As the bill contains urgency provisions, it would become law upon the Governor's signature. Location: Assembly Appropriations Committee |
| AB 1066 | Liu | <i>Seismic Safety Bond Act of 2004</i> This bill provides for the issuance of \$700 million of State general obligation bonds to finance local government building and facility seismic safety retrofit projects. This bill requires the Secretary of State to submit the Bond Act to the voters at the 2004 Primary Election. As the bill contains urgency provisions, it would become law upon the Governor's signature. Location: Assembly Appropriations Committee |
| SB 14 | Escutia | <i>Early Childhood Education and After School Facilities Program Act of 2003</i> This bill declares the intent of the Legislature to issue \$5 billion of bonds to provide grant and loan funding for developing and expanding safe and educationally appropriate facilities for early childhood education and after school care. This bill requires the Secretary of State to submit the Bond Act to voters at the 2004 General Election. Location: Senate Appropriations Committee |
| SB 40 | Alpert | <i>California Reading and Literacy Improvement and Public Library Construction and Renovation Act of 2004</i> This bill is identical to AB 222 except that the amount of State general obligation bonds is specified as \$2 billion. Location: Senate Appropriations Committee |

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|--------|-----------|--|--|
| SB 321 | Torlaxson | <i>Invest in California Infrastructure Bond Act</i> | This bill, subject to voter approval, would enact the Invest in California Infrastructure Bond Act to authorize the issuance of \$15 billion in general obligation bonds and designate specific state agencies to administer bond funds to support local infrastructure investment. This bill requires the Secretary of State to submit the Bond Act to the voters at the 2004 General Election. |
| | Location: | Senate Appropriations Committee | |
| SB 585 | Soto | <i>Freight Movement Bond Act</i> | This bill declares the intent of the Legislature to issue an unspecified amount of State general obligation bonds to facilitate freight movement, including, but not limited to, the construction of railroad-highway grade separations and the addition of truck lanes on highways. This bill requires the Secretary of State to submit the Bond Act to the voters at an unspecified future election. The bill also makes legislative findings and declarations in that regard. |
| | Location: | Senate Rules Committee | |
| SB 655 | Escutia | <i>California Court Facilities Construction and Renovation Bond Act</i> | This bill provides for the issuance of \$4.146 billion of State general obligation bonds to deposit in the State Court Facilities Construction Fund for the purposes specified in existing law. The bill requires the Secretary of State to submit the Bond Act to the voters at an unspecified future election in 2004 and would also impose certain duties on the Judicial Council. |
| | Location: | Senate Appropriations Committee | |
| SB 778 | Ortiz | <i>Biomedical Research and Development Act of 2004</i> | This bill provides for the issuance of bonds in an unspecified amount for the purpose of financing a specified biomedical research and development program. This bill requires the Secretary of State to submit the Bond Act to the voters at the next statewide election. |
| | Location: | Senate Appropriations Committee | |
| SB 887 | Perata | <i>Seaport Security and Port Neighborhood Transportation, Clean Air, and Navigation Improvement Bond Act of 2003</i> | This bill provides for the issuance of \$1 billion of State general obligation bonds for purposes of financing a seaport security and port neighborhood transportation, clean air, and navigation improvement program. This bill requires the Secretary of State to submit the Bond Act to the voters at the next statewide general election. As the bill contains urgency provisions, it would become law upon the Governor's signature. |
| | Location: | Senate Appropriations Committee | |
| SB 953 | Dunn | <i>Children's Hospital Bond Act of 2004</i> | This bill provides for the issuance of an unspecified amount of State general obligation bonds to fund capital improvement projects for children's hospitals. This bill requires the Secretary of State to submit the Bond Act to the voters at the next statewide election. |
| | Location: | Senate Appropriations Committee | |
| SB 998 | Bowen | <i>California Economic Stimulus and Public Infrastructure Security and Investment Bond Act</i> | This bill provides for the issuance of \$1.045 billion of State general obligation bonds for the purpose of financing an economic stimulus and infrastructure investment program. This bill requires the Secretary of State to submit the Bond Act to the voters at the 2004 General Election. |
| | Location: | Senate Governmental Organization Committee | |

Bond-Related Legislation

| Bill No. | Author | Title/Content |
|-----------------|---------------|---|
| ACA 11 | Levine | <p><i>Local Government General Obligation Bonds for Infrastructure Projects</i></p> <p>This bill, among other things, authorizes a local government to issue general obligation bonds to fund infrastructure projects with a simple majority vote instead of the current two-thirds majority.</p> <p>Location: Assembly Floor</p> |
| AB 1182 | Ridley-Thomas | <p><i>Government Financing</i></p> <p>Existing commercial law governs secured transactions, but exempts certain transactions from its provisions, including transactions governed by certain statutes of this state or certain other jurisdictions that relate to security interests created by this state or one of its governmental units. This bill would delete those exemptions and instead provide that a transfer by a government or governmental unit is not subject to the provisions governing secured transactions.</p> <p>Existing law requires the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission (CDIAC), among other things, to collect, maintain, and provide comprehensive information on all state and local debt authorization, sold and outstanding. This bill instead requires the commission to collect, maintain, and provide that information on all state and local debt authorization and issuance.</p> <p>Existing law requires CDIAC to prepare an annual report compiling and detailing the total amount of outstanding state and local public debt and examining recent trends in the composition of that outstanding debt, subject to specified criteria. This bill repeals this provision.</p> <p>Existing law requires an issuer of public securities to publish notice of intention to sell the securities at a public sale at least 15 days prior to the sale if the securities exceed \$1,000,000. This bill would instead require publication of that intention at least 15 days prior to the sale of public securities that exceed \$1,000,000, but do not exceed \$10,000,000, and at least 5 days prior to the sale if the securities exceed \$10,000,000.</p> <p>Existing law requires, with respect to the sale of bonds for a school district or a community college district, that the board of supervisors or community college district, as appropriate, advertise for bids according to specified criteria. This bill instead requires that the board of supervisors or community college district, as appropriate, give notice as required by the provisions of law governing an issuer of public securities amended by this bill.</p> <p>Existing law establishes a corporate instrumentality of the State of California, known as an industrial development authority, in each public agency for the purpose of undertaking projects through the issuance of bonds for the financing in acquiring, constructing, or rehabilitating facilities or property for one or more specified activities or uses, and for the purpose of carrying out and completing the projects. Authorities are not authorized to undertake projects through the issuance of bonds on or after January 1, 2004, with a specified exception. This bill would extend this date to January 1, 2006.</p> <p>Existing law provides that no project or portion of a project is eligible for financing under the California Pollution Control Financing Authority Act if at the time an application is submitted financing has otherwise been obtained. This bill would delete that prohibition.</p> <p>As the bill contains urgency provisions, it would become law upon the Governor's signature.</p> <p>Location: Assembly Floor</p> |
| AB 1183 | Ridley-Thomas | <p><i>California and Mexico Border Economic Infrastructure Financing Authority</i></p> <p>This bill establishes the CalMex Border Economic Infrastructure Financing Authority (Authority) within the State Treasurer's Office. This bill requires the Authority to issue revenue bonds for the construction and improvement of infrastructure projects within Imperial County and within 100 kilometers of the border between Imperial County and Mexico.</p> |

This bill requires the Authority to establish and maintain the Infrastructure Development Fund into which specified fees charged by the Authority would be deposited and be available for the expenses of the Authority. The Authority will report no later than January 1, 2006, and biennially thereafter, to the Governors of California and Baja, Mexico, and the Legislature regarding authority business.

Location: Assembly Jobs, Economic Development and the Economy Committee

AB 1368

Kehoe *Bonds*

The existing State General Obligation Bond Law contains procedures for use in authorizing the issuance and sale and providing for the repayment of state general obligation bonds. Existing law also requires prescribed accountability measures to be included in local bond measures. This bill requires any state general obligation bond measure to be subject to the making, at least annually, of a specified report, by the head of the lead state agency administering the bond proceeds, to the Legislature and the Department of Finance.

Location: Enrolled and sent to the Governor at 4 P.M. on September 8, 2003

SCA 11

Alarcon *Local Government: Transactions and Use Taxes and General Obligation Bonds: Infrastructure Projects*

This bill authorizes a local government to issue general obligation bonds to fund infrastructure projects, including construction of affordable housing for persons of very low, low, and moderate income, transportation enhancement activities, acquisition of land for open-space use, and other general infrastructure needs, with a simple majority vote instead of the current two-thirds majority.

Location: Senate Constitutional Amendments Committee

SB 61

Senate Committee on Local Government *First Validating Act of 2003*

This bill validates the organization, boundaries, acts, proceedings, and bonds of the state, counties, cities, specified districts, agencies, and entities. As the bill contains urgency provisions, it would become law upon the Governor's signature.

Location: Approved by the Governor (Chapter 9/Statutes of 2003)

SB 62

Senate Committee on Local Government *Second Validating Act of 2003*

This bill would enact the Second Validating Act of 2003, which would validate the organization, boundaries, acts, proceedings, and bonds of the state, counties, cities, specified districts, agencies, and entities. As the bill contains urgency provisions, it would become law upon the Governor's signature.

Location: Approved by the Governor (Chapter 294, Statutes of 2003)

SB 63

Senate Committee on Local Government *Third Validating Act of 2003*

This bill would enact the Third Validating Act of 2003, which would validate the organization, boundaries, acts, proceedings, and bonds of the state, counties, cities, specified districts, agencies, and entities. As the bill contains urgency provisions, it would become law upon the Governor's signature.

Location: Approved by the Governor (Chapter 294, Statutes of 2003)

SB 303

Torlakson *Local Agency Facilities*

Existing law requires the State Allocation Board to adopt regulations for determining the amount of funding and the eligibility and prioritization of funding that school districts with a financial hardship may receive from bond acts for construction, modernization, or relocation assistance. The regulations require consideration of various factors, including whether the school district has current outstanding bonded indebtedness on which it is paying debt service of at least 60% of its total bonding capacity. This bill would revise that factor to specify the purpose of that outstanding indebtedness.

Existing law provides for the establishment of community facilities districts as a means of financing the construction, purchase, or improvement of certain public facilities, including school facilities, and certain public services. Existing law requires the adoption of a resolution of intention to establish the district that specifies, among other things, conditions on the imposition of a special tax to pay for public facilities, including specifying the last tax year in which the special tax may be levied or collected. This bill would authorize the legislative body of the district to enter into an agreement for the

construction of discrete portions or phases of facilities to be constructed and purchased, subject to specified conditions. This bill would provide that a special tax that was lawfully levied in or before the final tax year and remains delinquent may be collected in subsequent years.

Existing law requires that the legislative body of a community facilities district, in order to sell bonds, determine that the value of the real property that would be subject to the special tax to pay debt service on the bonds will be at least three times the principal amount of the bonds to be sold and other outstanding bonds secured by a special tax or assessment, with specified exceptions. This bill would specify the method for estimating the principal amount of the other outstanding bonds and would provide an additional exception to requiring that determination.

Location: Approved by the Governor (Chapter 55, Statutes of 2003)

SB 562

Ackerman *General Obligation Bonds*

This bill requires future bond acts to contain a statement that any state agencies that administer the bond act shall expend no more than a specified percentage (not to exceed 5 percent) of the proceeds for administrative purposes. The bill requires the Department of Finance to audit these expenditures, as well as requiring the annual Governor's Budget and the annual Budget Act adopted by the Legislature to include a display of the proposed bond act expenditures for each state agency that receives bond funding.

Location: Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB 716

Battin *Emergency Shelter Lease Revenue Bonds*

This bill states that it is the intent of the Legislature to authorize the Director of General Services to issue lease revenue bonds to maintenance and improve National Guard armories located in California that are used as emergency shelters.

Location: Senate Rules Committee

SB 765

Ortiz *Medical Research Facility Lease Revenue Bonds*

This bill states that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that authorizes the issuance of state lease revenue bonds for the creation of medical research facilities.

Location: Senate Rules Committee

SBX1 29

Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review *California Pension Obligation Financing Act*

Under existing law, the state is required to make specified contributions to the Public Employees' Retirement Fund, and other public retirement funds. This bill would authorize the issuance of bonds and the creation of ancillary obligations for the purpose of funding or refunding the state's pension obligations. This bill would also authorize the Pension Obligation Bond Committee to bring an action to determine the validity of the bonds issued pursuant to the act. The act would become inoperative on June 30, 2009, and would be repealed on January 1, 2010. As the bill contains urgency provisions, it would become law upon the Governor's signature.

Location: Approved by the Governor (Chapter 11, Statutes of 2003-04, First Extraordinary Session)

Investment-Related Legislation

Bill No.

Author

Title/Content

SB 66

Committee on Local Government *Local Government Omnibus Act of 2003*

This bill makes a number of non-controversial, non-substantive changes to existing laws affecting local governments.

In addition, existing law requires that all money in the Local Agency Investment Fund for the investment of certain local agency funds is nonstate money held in the State Treasury. Existing law also provides that all money in the fund is appropriated without regard to fiscal years for the purposes for which the fund was established. This bill expressly states that the fund is in trust in the custody of the State Treasurer and deletes the condition that all money in the fund is appropriated without regard to fiscal years.

The County Service Area Law authorizes the formation of a county service area to provide specified services and, among other things, authorizes the board of supervisors of any county to contract with any state agency to finance any improvement relating to the provision of water service within a county service area that is established to provide that service. This bill expressly provides that the board of supervisors may contract with any state or federal agency to finance any improvements relating to any extended services or miscellaneous extended services that the county service area is authorized to provide.

Existing law requires the county auditor to perform a review at least once in each quarter of the county treasurer's statement of assets in the county treasury and at least annually to perform an audit of the assets in the county treasury, express an opinion on the treasurer's statement, and address the audit report to the board of supervisors. Existing law also requires one copy of the report to be filed with the clerk of the board of supervisors and posted and maintained in the auditor's office for at least one quarter but does not specify whether this is the quarterly or annual report. This bill specifically requires both reports to be filed with the clerk and posted and maintained in the auditor's office for at least one quarter.

Existing law prescribes the apportionment for the net operating expenses of a local agency formation commission among the county and the cities and special districts within the county. Existing law specifically provides that, for purposes of apportioning those costs to a health care district that operates a hospital, the health care district's share shall be apportioned in proportion to each district's net revenue from operations. This bill instead would provide that a health care district's share shall be apportioned in proportion to each district's net from operations, as defined.

Existing law requires the California Uniform Construction Cost Accounting Commission to recommend for adoption by the Controller cost accounting procedures designed especially for implementation by cities with a population of less than 10,000. This bill instead requires that those procedures be designed for implementation by cities with a population of less than 75,000. The bill would specify that for purposes of these procedures, cities with this population shall use a standard 20% overhead rate and larger cities may use a 30% overhead rate.

Location: Approved by the Governor (Chapter 296, Statutes of 2003)

SB 787

Battin *Local Agency Investments*

Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency having money in a sinking fund of, or surplus money in, its treasury not required for the immediate needs of the local agency to invest any portion of the money that it deems wise or expedient in specified securities and financial instruments. One of the eligible securities is commercial paper of prime quality of the highest ranking, as provided by one of three credit rating agencies, and issued by a corporation meeting specified standards. This bill provides that the commercial paper of prime quality be of the highest ranking as provided by a nationally recognized statistical-rating organization (NRSRO) and that the entity issuing the commercial paper meet the standards specified. This bill also makes conforming changes.

Location: Approved by the Governor (Chapter 197, Statutes of 2003)

Economic Development Legislation

Bill No.

Author

Title/Content

AB 516

Matthews *Enterprise Zone Designation Period*

The Enterprise Zone Act provides for the designation of enterprise zones by the Technology, Trade, and Commerce Agency, pursuant to which certain entities within a designated enterprise zone may receive regulatory, tax, and other incentives for private investment and employment. A designation made by the agency is binding for a period of 15 years from the date of the original designation, except that the designation period for zones designated prior to 1990 and meeting specified criteria may total 20 years. This bill includes a zone designated in a rural area, regardless of the date of designation, and that meets the specified criteria within those zones whose designation may total 20 years.

Location: Assembly Appropriations Committee

| | |
|---------|--|
| AB 672 | Montanez <i>Downpayment Assistance and Mortgages</i> |
| | Existing law sets forth various powers and duties of the California Housing Finance Agency in conjunction with the financing of housing. Existing law establishes the Homebuyer’s Down Payment Assistance Program administered by the agency to assist first-time, low- and moderate-income homebuyers. This bill requires the agency to establish and administer the Smart Growth Homebuyer’s Downpayment Assistance Program, which would provide buyers of homes, including townhouses and condominiums, located within 1/2 mile of a public transportation station, as specified, with financial assistance for a downpayment. |
| | Location: Assembly Housing and Community Development Committee |
| AB 708 | Correa <i>Enterprise Zones</i> |
| | The Enterprise Zone Act provides for the designation of enterprise zones by the Technology, Trade, and Commerce Agency (TTCA), according to specified criteria, pursuant to which certain entities may receive regulatory, tax, and other incentives for private investment and employment. The Act generally limits the period for which an area may be designated by that agency as an enterprise zone to 15 years, but permits the designation for 20 years, if designated prior to 1990 and specified criteria are met. This bill authorizes TTCA to extend the designation period for enterprise zones created after 1990 from 15 years to 20 years. |
| | Location: Assembly Appropriations Committee |
| AB 721 | Matthews <i>Urban Growth Boundaries and Smart Growth Model Ordinance</i> |
| | The Planning and Zoning Law requires that a general plan consist of a statement of development policies and include a diagram or diagrams and text setting forth objectives, principles, standards, and plan proposals, including, among other things, a land use element. In addition, current law requires the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) within the Governor’s office to serve as the state’s comprehensive planning agency in the formulation, evaluation, and updating of, among other things, long-range goals and policies for land use, population growth and distribution, urban expansion, development, open space, resource preservation and utilization, air and water quality, and other factors that shape statewide development patterns and significantly influence the quality of the state environment. |
| | This bill: |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • requires the land use element and diagram of a general plan to include an urban growth boundary that indicates the area to which the city or county intends to extend urban services over the next 20 years; • requires the land use element to include policies that, among other things, encourage urban growth within this boundary and that the boundary be consistent with the objectives of the State Comprehensive Plan; • requires OPR to develop a state model zoning ordinance that emphasizes “Smart Growth” concepts and to make the ordinance available to local planning agencies; • requires OPR to review the ordinance and its use and implementation at least once every five years; and • requires any local agency that adopts and implements an ordinance that is deemed to be the same as or substantially comparable to the state model zoning ordinance to receive priority eligibility in the award of infrastructure, housing, commercial or industrial development, or other economic development grants. |
| | Location: Assembly Rules Committee |
| | (Continued on page 13) |
| AB 1320 | Dutra <i>Transit Village Plan Design</i> |
| | This bill is identical to SB 465. |
| | Location: Assembly Housing and Community Development Committee |
| SB 465 | Soto <i>Transit Village Plan Design</i> |
| | The Transit Village Development Planning Act of 1994 authorizes a city or county to prepare a transit village plan for a transit village development district that includes all land within not less than 1/4 mile of the exterior boundary of the parcel on which is located a rail transit station and addresses specified characteristics, including a neighborhood centered around a transit station that is planned and designed, as specified, and demonstrable public benefits that reduce traffic congestion. The Community Redevelopment Law specifies both the physical and economic conditions that cause blight. |

This bill:

- extends the surrounding land of a transit village development district to 1/2 mile from a rail transit station;
- adds as a characteristic of a transit village plan a provision that not less than 20 percent of new and substantially rehabilitated dwelling units constructed or developed within the district be available at affordable housing cost to persons and families of low or moderate income, as defined, with not less than 40 percent of these units to be available at affordable housing cost to very low income households, as defined;
- specifies conditions that cause blight with respect to an urbanized area covered by a transit village plan;
- enact an alternative method of adoption and amendment of a redevelopment plan that would authorize a city or county that has adopted a transit village plan area to adopt a new Transit Village Redevelopment Plan, as specified, to include in a redevelopment project area all or a portion of an existing transit village plan area and to enable two or more adjoining local agencies to enter into an agreement to jointly establish and operate the new redevelopment plan for a Transit Village Redevelopment Project Area, as specified; and
- extends the time frame to repay indebtedness with the proceeds of property taxes to 60 years.

Location: Senate Appropriations Committee

SB 1029

Ashburn *Enterprise Zones*

The Enterprise Zone Act provides for the designation of enterprise zones by the Technology, Trade, and Commerce Agency, according to specified criteria, and pursuant to which certain entities may receive regulatory, tax, and other incentives for private investment and employment. The Act authorizes the designation of not more than 42 enterprise zones by the agency upon that agency's approval of applications from local jurisdictions. This bill requires the agency, in designating an enterprise zone, to additionally consider the geographic location and community size of the proposed enterprise zone. The bill also authorizes the designation of two enterprise zones by the agency.

Location: Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee

This Offprint was previously published in DEBT LINE, a monthly publication of the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission (CDIAC). CDIAC was created in 1981 to provide information, education, and technical assistance on public debt and investment to state and local public officials and public finance officers. DEBT LINE serves as a vehicle to reach CDIAC's constituents, providing news and information pertaining to the California municipal finance market. In addition to topical articles, DEBT LINE contains a listing of the proposed and final sales of public debt provided to CDIAC pursuant to Section 8855(g) of the California Government Code. Questions concerning the Commission should be directed to CDIAC at (916) 653-3269 or, by e-mail, at cdiac@treasurer.ca.gov. For a full listing of CDIAC publications, please visit our website at <http://www.treasurer.ca.gov/cdiac>.

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